THE FRANKFOR

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEM

VOL. 13

FRANKFORT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by

A. G. HODGES & CO. At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUALLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d Foreign Insu March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-PANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock The amount of capital stock paid up 70,000 00

ASSETS.

11,100 00 Leans on policies in force, bearing

189,045 15

18,900 00

17,855 49

411 00 15 80

4.425 80

40,412 85

Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting re-

1.604 45 5.998 46 Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home 1,814 09

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year,

Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.

No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,-

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bone fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, in real estate security, is upon unincumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal. that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-dividual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life

InsuranceCompany.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, Procident.

(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersign. ed Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county.---In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.
(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE. FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865)

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBRET G
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutal Life
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Fereign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of But this licens one year from the date hereof. the undersigned that since the filing of the state ments above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptby A. G. HODGES, Agent Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw-329.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexing ton and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 1st, 1864. CIRCULAR

Y the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a re-ceipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue p. Postage stamps will not answer. order to comply with the terms of this law

Agents will require Consignees, before the de-livery of goods, to send a written order, stamped,

for its delivery to another person.
SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.
T. C. KYTE, Agent. August 19, 1864.

SPHECH

Assassination of President Lincoln.

Delivered in the House of Representatives of Ky., May 23, 1865.

Mr. Speaker: - Words are so entirely inadequate to express the magnitude of our nation's calamity, that one whose lips were touched with the fires of inspiration from on high might well pause ere he attempted to give utterance to the mighty woe which oppresses the American heart, consequent upon the death of the great and good man to whose memory we this day pay obeis-ance, and over whose untimely fall we this day mourn.

On the 4th day of March, 1861, Mr. Lin-coln was inaugurated Chief Executive of a nation rent and torn by conflicting factions; Chief Magistrate of a people over whom the storm-cloud of civil war hung dark and portentous, soon to be rent and to pour up on our land all the blighting evils atten-dant upon fratricidal strife. Never did such gigantic difficulties loom up before mortal ruler, and never was there a clearer mind, more ardent patriotism or inflexible determination bestowed upon a country to shield her from the danger environing her, than was given to ours in the person of the pale, shrewd, virtuous and immoveable man, whom our people had taken from the humble walks of life and elevated to a po-sition more glorious than that of the Taciturn William, and more potent than that of

the conquering Charlemagne. Had the Southern rebellion grown out of real or fancied wrongs received at the hands of Mr. Lincoln, then possibly the critic or future historian might withhold some portion of the praise due him for the policy which has crushed a rebellion that has startled the civilized world and bathed a continent in blood; a rebellion which, whether regarded with reference to its magnitude or its wickedness, stands without a rival and without a parallel in the world's history—I say, sir, had he been Chief Magistrate prior to its inauguration, then possibly the critic or the historian might withhold some portion of the honor due to the policy that has crushed it, as an offset to the supposed erroneous policy that had produced it. But fortunately for him, nay; fortunately for us, he came fresh from the people; a man not schooled in political intrigue, but possessing broad and compre-hensive statesmanship; not a partizan, looking alone to the exaltation of this or the crushing of that faction, but an Ameri-can citizen, loving the institutions of his country, reverencing her laws, determined on the maintenance of her Union, and one who esteemed it his highest privilege to be permitted to bow down and worship the God of Liberty at her free altars.

It was not for wrong, either real or fancied, received at his hands, that the storm-cloud of war burst with such relentless fury upon our land. It was not for any act of his that the demon of slaughter has so long canopied our continent with wings dripping with the gore of our kindred and friends. It was for no evil deed of his that the hearts of traitors were filled to bursting nigh with an apparantly unslakeable thirst for car-No. sir; the rebellion was the inevitable culmination of that feeling of "restlessness under lawful restraint which emerged into the light of day in 1820, and which from that day until 1860, following all the dark and tortuous meanderings of political intrigue, has sought to fire Southern heart and instruct the Southern mind with a view to the overthrow of the Republic, and the rearing upon its ruins an aristocracy more hateful and oppressive than that which cursed the Roman people in the days of the "wicked Ten." It resulted from the plottings of men upon whom his tory will, in the name of the blood that flowed at Lexington and crimsoned Lake Champlain, brand the names and deeds of traitors, and upon their brows dark, indellible and damning, the lightning scar of infamy, and disgrace will be fixed and

here remain forever. For years a class of Southern politicians had been plotting the severance of the chain of amity, interest and law by which the States of this Union had been linked into one great nation, and, in 1860, in heir overweening pride and ambition, they conceived that the Southern heart had been sufficiently fired and the Southern mind sufficiently instructed, and they therefore seized upon Mr. Lincoln's election as a pretext, and plunged the cotton States into the dark vortex of revolution. more; they believed-and that, too, not without cause-that the plottings of traitors in our own national council halls had so demoralized the government and undermined the bulwarks of our national defense, that their dark designs would be easily accomplished At the time Mr. Lincoln was invested with the functions of Chief Executive of the United States, the criminal devotion-to call it by no harsher name-of Buchanan to party and partizan power, had suffered Thompson, Floyd, and other treacherous ministers, to have scattered our little navy all over the face of the deep, our treasury was bankrupt, and important commands in our army had been entrusted to men who had either already betrayed, or who were pledged, ready and willing at any moment, to betray their trusts into the power of the rebel government.

Yet encompassed as he was by all these difficulties-a scattered navy, a demoralized army, a bankrupt treasury, a despondent constituency and jubilant enemycalmly he determined upon his course, and in his inaugural address, on the 4th day of March, 1861, he declared in substance that he would hold, occupy and possess the forts and other property, which of right belonged to the Government everywhere, all over our land, from Maine to the Rio Graude. At first this object was attempted to be obtained without the effusion of blood. Assurances were given to the Southern people that no wrong to them and no injury to their property was intended by the author-

ities of the Federal Govern it was not for the redress of maintenance of rights that the son had been laid with so care, but in order that there let or hindrance to the vaul ambition. Therefore, in a mo

folly and madness, our flag was ruthlessly insulted by an attack upon our little garrison at Fort Sumter.

When it was found that Virginia would not secede unless there was strife, and when in order to secure her secession the order was sent on the lighting's wing to Charleston; "fire on Fort Sumter," the leaders of the South had never once doubted the speedy accomplishment of their designs. They mocked at the inexperience of our President in affairs of state, and derided his announcement of a determination to preserve the Union, and extirpate the rebellion. Never once did they imagine that the "rail splitter," the "flatboatman," would in reality, systematically and persistently in the name of his country resist the enroachments of its ene-

But, sir, never did Harrold the Saxon, or Henry of Navarre, or Frederick the Great, or William the III, or the Hero of Agincourt, exhibit a more sublime determina-tion in the maintenance of a great principle than did he, whose bloody bier a nation has so recently watered with its tear.

The noble Anderson and his little band of heroes were forced to yield to the host of treason at Fort Sumter and forth from the Executive Mansion came a proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men to do battle for the right. Rushing through the streets of Washington, panie stricker. streets of Washington, panic stricken, came the shattered and broken relics of the proud army which a few days previous had left the city with the cry of "on to Richmond" echo-ing through its ranks. Then the rejoicings of traitors were heard all over the land,-Bonfires gleamed on every hill top of the South, and as though the regions of the damned had vomited forth its crew, in every valley was heard the hideous shouts of exultant treason. In the loyal States dismay filltant treason. In the loyal States dismay filled the hearts of the people. With staring eyes, straining ears and pallid lips they were watching and wondering where next the storm would burst. The enemy was thundering at the gates of the capital, and croakers were advising the yielding up of an at tempted exercise of authority over the soil which had just been heartized with the blood which had just been baptized with the blood of our people. But, in the executive chair there was a pale, calm, earnest man whose mind appreciated the danger encompassing the nation, and whose soul was equal to the great emergency which had so suddenly come upon the country. Unflinchingly he faced the storm, and with a voice like unto

"The blast of that dread horn On Fonterabian echoes borne,
When Roland brave, and Oliver,
And every paladin and peer,
On Roncesvalles died,"

he rallied the drooping patriots once more to the rescue of their endangered country. Then to complicate his difficulties, foreign nations began to prate of intervention, and immediately the forces in our navy yards were increased, and soon our turreted monitors and the dark hulls of our iron-clad many of war forward defence to the practice. men-of-war frowned deflance to the navies of the world, and warned the despots of Europe that not only their commerce would be swept from the bosom of the ocean, but pro-Would penalty of their interference. Again and again did the Army of the Potomac attempt to reach the rebel capital, and again and again was it driven back, beatbeaten and discomfitted. And although victory crowned the efforts of our soldiers at Antietam and Gettysburg, at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Stone river, yet it was purchased at so dear a price that good men began to doubt the success of our cause and to fear that a causeless rebellion would, by the future historian, he chronicled as a successful revolution. But from the day that the first gun echoed o'er our land, proclaiming the commencement of the conflict in which the problem of man's capability of self-govern ment was so vitally involved, until time when the morning sun was greeted by the triumphal symbol of our nationality waving o'er the ramparts of conquered Richmond, and the evening breeze kissed the battle-grimed flag of the Republic, as it floa-ed out from the blackened, shattered walls of recaptured Sumter never once did Mr. Lincoln blench the storm or waver in his determination to maintain that great principle of Union; the foundation stone which was erected the superstructure of our government. His determination to preserve the unity of the nation and the indivisibiliity of its territory was the key to every order he entered, every proclamation he issued, and every law recommended by him for adoption by Congress. That this was the great motive which would actuate him in all of his administrative acts, was foreshadowed in his modification of the orders of Fremont and Hunter in 1861, and by the sentiments and declarations embodied in his subsequent letter to Mr. Greeley where he declared in substance that if, by the maintenance of the institution of slavery, could best subserve the Union cause would in that event maintain it; but if by its abolishment he could more surely restore the Union, he would most assuredly abolish The theory, or rather may I not say the axiom of the necessity of the preserved in-tegrity of the Union as the foundation from

principle of his life. History has judged of the correctness of administrative acts of the rulers in times past, and will so judge them in time to ome, by the results of the policy pursued. Mr Lincoln's friends need ask for him no departure from the historic rule past. They need ask no other criterion by which the judgments of men shall be governed in criticising him and his actions; and if the justice of this rule is accorded to him the future will crown his memory with a wreath of fame as unfading and undying, as were the pure aphorisms of patriotism which were ever welling up from the fountains of his

own honest heart.
But, sir, I have not come here to day to enter into a protracted discussion of that policy which is now part of the history of our own county, and which as such must remain forever. I would not, on this occa-

the coffin of come to bewail with you a na to lament the fall of one who ty of soul demands a tear t from good men everywhere world, Neither is it necessar my poor testimony to the cor panegyrics which throughout being so freely lavished up fame is now our national l the jewels of the Common such it will be forever cherish to see the fruition of his lab vindication of his determina the supremacy of the law country, and not only was triumph in the correctness of by witnessing the overthrow the confounding of traitors though it was destined that e to mark his career and be life; as though the Goddess on the content if one single not be found prominent in fame with which she was pre the history of her favorite mitted him the opportunity the liberality and magnanin hatred; notwithstanding he with all the cunning that vise; notwithstanding the he breathed was poisoned of slander uttered against notwithstanding there had him the barbed shafts of rid every venemous vat of env magnanimity unrivalled even Lion-Hearted Richard, who emies who plotted the usu crown and the destruction Mr. Lincoln proposed, when helpless at his feet, to extend nesty, save where lenency wendanger the safety of the hatred could find a place in heven as the lion shakes the mane did he rid himself of a of personal wrong. By his de emies was lost their most leni the nation was deprived of the so successfully guided her storm and sustained her dur baptism. No more will the ic ardor flash from his eye, c humor glow athwart his count ed are the tones of his cheer stilled all the throbbings heart. But though dead he and the mute appeal of his r trumpet tongued denunciatio of treason which has fructified ed cowardly assassination. in the very noon-tide of his f patriot everywhere was blessi dence which had bestowed up a man, and one competent to every danger which has beset past four years, the darkest country's history.

ful people shrine his memory as a guardian to those princ to country, which he endeav cate. Yes, sleep! Abrahan nobly have you performed mission. Sleep! Abraham Li greatest of monuments are and gratitude of your countr Abraham Lincoln-while the institutions of that Governme have so nobly preserved will higher, and grow brightest until eventually it will cult highest heavens. Dust un whence it sprung, and his spi who gave it, has been con as long as through her frown gates Nebraska's waters roa throughout the world should virtues, honor his name and memory. It is true that passions and prejudice of th may prevent some from doing him and his character: by future historian and essayist a and criticise the events which pired during the past four year stand forth peerless, the star of freedom unrivalled in greatest of earth's commemora like some tall marble column beach around whose base the si ed and left its slime, but which wave of the great deep wash in all the original whiteness a when the waves of time sha into oblivion, the slime of ma der which to some have obscu of his heart, then will it be fo

Let him rest in peace, while

"Hath borne his faculties so mee So clear in his great office, that hi Will plead like angels, trumpet-t The deep damnation of his takin And pity, like a naked new-born Striding the blast, or Heaven's c Upon the sightless couriers of the Shall blow the horrid deed in eve

A CHAPTER OF GREAT E is not in the history of any na ly studded a page of great e which flows all the beneficient privileges of which may be written of the pa our Government was the great underlying in the story of this warhave crowded so fast upon ea when we regard their magnite results, we are almost bewil there was the magnificent suc man in Georgia and South C followed the fall of Wilming victories of Grant and the can mond. Speedily came the sur and his whole army; next the Johnston; then the capture of the sad event, the assassination ident, followed almost immed shooting of his murderer. lor surrenders his army; and in great events, we now have the arch-conspirator, Jeff. markable chapter of history brief months to develop .-



Treason a Crime.

In all nations treason has been considered the highest crime possible against the Government, and when the Government, as in a kingdom, was vested in a single head, the person of the monarch became sacred, and a crime against him was visited by the severest punishments. Politically, this seems a mere safeguard erected by kings for their personal security, but under it lies a grand fundamental truth - that crime against the greater number is the greater crime

In the general laxity prevailing through out society the very opposite opinion has had currency. There has been an impression that a crime against a man who could indi-vidually suffer the consequences in purse or person was really greater than an offence against a community or nation, which, like a corporation could have no soul. But as love to the neighbor has been inculcated by our highest law, that feeling must extend more widely, and ascend to a higher grade, men are multiplied into communities. 'he golden rule applied to the individual 18, when extended to the nation, elevated into he exalted sentiment of patriotism, and he who proves not only dead to that feeling, but tho violates it by a crime against his couny, commits one of the greatest sine against

fod and man. To the moral sense, treason stands first in he long catalogue of crime—shadowed by ne foulest stain, darkened into deadliest uilt, and rendered more sinful than other sin by the added crime of trust betrayed. Treason can only be the act of one owing allegiance to the power against which the injury is meditated, and it necessarily includes forgetfulness of past vows, ingratitude for past favors, repudiation of past protection, and violation of confidence reposed. The most fearful pages of history are the rehearsals of the violations of trust, friendship. and fealty, and the terrible retribution that followed in that stormy past, when crime was not avenged by law, but revenged by the red,

right hand of the injured.

One of the sternest judges and subtlest reasoners that the world has seen, as well as one of its crowned poets, Dante, has made the place of punishment for treason the inmost of his hells. There, in extremest torment, he confines those guilty of treachery to kindred, king, and country, and in the very centre of the ice-bound circle stands the arch traitor, Satan, who rebelled and drew after him the third part of Heaven. With this greatest of sinners is Judas, who betrayed the Highest with a kiss, and, on either hand, as only lesser than he, Brutus and Cassius! This strange array has perplexed and confounded the commentators. Various and clever have been their efforts to rescue Brutus from his sad eminence, but the poet concealed a great thought under the rude symbol. He considered Cæsar as the representative of government, the embodiment of law, the establishment of order -and, as such, the object of fealty. Therefore the blow directed against him was not had no definite information as to the nere assassination or murder, but treachery against a ruler, treason against a nation, defiance of law, a sin of the widest influence and the direst effects.

Letter from Joe Johnston—His Reasons for Surrendering.

NEW YORK, May 24. The Charlotte, North Carolina, Democrat publishes a letter from Gen. Johnston, giving his reasons for surrendering. He says on the 26th of April, the day of the convention, by the returns of three Lieutenant Generals of the Army of the Tennessee, the number of infantry and artillery present and absent was: 70,510 total present; 18,578 effective; total, or fighting force, 14,179. On the 7th of April, the date of the last return, I can find the effective total of caval-ry was 5,440, but between the 7th and 26th of April it was greatly reduced by events in Virginia and the apprehensions of surrender in South Carolina. We had Young's di-vision of cavalry, less than one thousand, besides reserves and State troops, all together much inferior to the Federal forces in that State.

In Florida we were as weak. In Georgia our inadequate force had been captured at Macon. In Gen. Taylor's department there were no means of opposing the formidable army under Gen. Canby, which had taken Mobile, nor the cavalry under Gen. Wilson, which had captured every other place of im-

portance west of Augusta.

To carry on war, therefore, we had to de-pend upon the Army of Tennessee alone. The United States could have brought The United States could have brought against it twelve or fifteen times its number in the armies of Gens. Grant, Sherman and Canby. With such odds against us, without means of procuring ammunition or repairing arms, without money or credit to provide food, it was impossible to continue war except as robbers. The consequence of the prolonging of the struggle would only have been destruction or dispersion of our bravest men, and great suffering of women and children by desolation and ruin, inevitable from the marching 200,000 men through the country.

Johnston's Surrender Forbidden by Jeff. Davis.

Gen. Johnston surrendered his army in positive disobedience to the order of Mr. Da-vis, who instructed him to disband his infantry, spike his artillery, and form with his cavalry an escort for the government in its flight. Gen. Johnston received this order with undisguised indignation. He immediately replied that he had three duties to consider; First of all, that which he owed to the officers and soldiers under his command; second, that which was due to the country, composed of the families of those brave men; lastly, which was the most inferior of all, that which he owed to his superiors in command. In the conflict between these duties he should disregard the last and obey the two first. The surrender was in accordance with this determination .- Richmond

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

Thursday, May 25-Senate-Mr. Fisk offered a resolution to authorize Messrs. Robnson and Grover to issue a process to compel the attendance of witnesses in the Bullitt case; also allowing them the use of the telegraph; adopted. Mr. Coffey, from the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, reported a bill to repeal in part an act for the protection of sheep in this Commonwealth. The Bullitt case was taken up. The third charge against Judge Bullitt was taken up. It is as follows:

"The said Bullitt has vacated his said office by absenting himself from the sittings of said court and from his State, having taken up his perma-nent residence within the territory of a foreign

Messrs. C. F. Matthews, L. Brodhead, R. R. Bolling, and Senator Harrison were then sworn as witnesses. Messrs. Harrison, Matthews and Brodhead testified to the fact that Judge Bullitt is in Canada. Mr. Bolling testified that Judge Bullitt had not performed his functions in Court since the 24th of December, 1864. Judge Peters and Leon Moore were then sworn as witnesses. Judge Peters, of the Court of Appeals, said that Judge Bullitt was with the court during the Christmas holydays, that he turned over such of the court records as were in his custody. Leon Moore said that he saw the Judge two weeks since in Canada; that he and his family are there; that he thinks he has leased a farm for five years; that so he heard. The investigation was then adjourned over till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. A bill for the benefit of H. H. Huston, a returned rebel soldier, asking that he may practice law, &c., was rejected.

House-The Special Order was a bill to repeal the law passed last session, in relation to the militia of the State. Mr. Hawkins reported a substitute for the original Senate bill, the further consideration of which was postponed until to-morrow morning at 9:15 o'clock. Mr. Alf. Allen, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to amend the act to provide a fund to pay for the State defence-special order for 9:20 o'clock to-morrow: ordered to be printed. Mr. Lauck, from committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to empower the Governor to raise a force for the defence of the Statespecial order for 9:25 o'clock to-morrow

Mr. Dulin, from committee on Revised Statutes, reported a Senate bill to amend chap. 58, art. 1, Revised Statutes: passed. Mr. Dulin, from same committee, reported a Senate bill to amend chap. 61, Revised Statutes, approved March 3, 1865: passed. Special order was the trial of Judge Bullitt. The following witnesses were examined: Messrs. Matthews, Bolling and Harrison. Their testimony was similar to that given in the Senate.

Friday, May 26-Senate-Mr. Bush, from committee on Revised Statutes, reported a House bill to amend chapter 83, art. 4, sect. 3, Revised Statutes: passed. The Bullitt case was resumed. Mr. Harrison made some correction in his evidence as reported, and then Governer Bramlette was introduced as a witness, and stated that he had, on Saturday the 20th inst., sent a telegram to Judge Bullitt, with a copy of Gen. Palmer's leave that Judge B. might return to Kentucky and attend his trial; that before this time he Indice's whereabouts Col Hodges J. Bell, F. L. Cleveland, and Mr. Ray were then sworn and testified as follows:

Mr. Cleveland said that he had heard Gen. Burbridge say in a Union State Convention. convened on the 4th of January, 1865, that he had ordered the arrest of Judge B., and that, if he caught him, he would hang him, as he was in favor of hanging all traitors.

Col. Hodges stated that the proceedings of the Convention above referred to, as published in the Commonwealth newspaper, was an official report of the same; that he had heard General Burbridge say that he understood that Judge B. had been paroled by Gen. Washbourne at Memphis, and allowed to return to Kentucky, with the approval of the authorities at Washington; that he had ordered his arrest, but that Judge Bullitt had escaped the same.

Mr. Ray had heard Gen. Burbridge say in the Convention of the 4th of January, 1865, that he had ordered the arrest of Judge Bullitt, and that, if caught, he would hang him or have him hung.

Mr. Bell said that he was the kinsman and intimate friend of Judge Bullitt; that Judge B. returned from Memphis, where he had been in Federal custody, about the 7th of December, 1864; that he desired a trial by the civil authorities; that he did not desire one by the military, which had been offered him, but rejected by his counsel.

The farther consideration of this matter was postponed until to-morrow at 10 o'clock,

House-Mr. Wm. Bell offered the following resolutions, which were ordered to be

Whereas, By the act of secession of the several Southern States, and the prosecution of a most wicked war against the Government of the United States, the institution of slavery in Kentucky

ed States, the institution of slavery in Kentucky has become almost worthless, therefore, be it 1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That it is for the highest and best interest of the State that a convention of the State should be called, at the next regular meeting of the Legislature, for the purpose of changing our Constitution, to the end that the institution of slavery in Kentucky shall be forever abolished.

the institution of slavery in Kentucky shall be forever abolished.

2. Resolved, That we recommend to the State Political Convention, and theseveral district and county conventions of the Union party, to recommend no man for a seat in Congress, or for a seat in the State Legislature, who is not in favor of calling a State Convention to change our Constitution so that slavery shall be abolished in the State

Special order was an act to organize and discipline the militia of Kentucky-repeals the law passed at the last session, and au-

thorizes the sheriffs of different counties to

call out the militia to enforce the laws. Be-

fore any action was taken the hour arrived for the trial of Judge Bullitt. Mr. Leon Moore was examined as a witness in the case. His testimony was similar to that he gave in the Senate on yesterday.

Saturday, May 27-Senate-Mr. Cleve land, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to amend the law amending the revenue laws of this Commonwealth: Rejected. Mr. Landrum, same committee, reported a bill to relieve the sheriffs of the State from the collection of Militia fines for the years 1863-4: passed. Special order, the trial of Judge Bullitt. Mr. Grover read a despatch from Mrs. Bullitt, wife of the Judge, saying that Judge B. had just mailed a letter to Gov. Bramlette. Judge Bullock, of Louisville, was then sworn as a witness, and stated that whilst in his office, a man professing o be a military officer called and informed him that he had an order for his arrest, and on demanding the order of arrest, the same was found to be for Judge Bullitt, and not Judge Bullock. That he inferred from conversation with Judge B.'s father that his absence in Canada was temporary.

Senator Harrison was called, and said that he was present, and heard Gen. Burbridge's speech before the convention of Jan. 5th, 1865; that Gen. B. said that he had ordered Judge B.'s arrest, and, in case a Military Commission should find him guilty, that he would have him speedily ex

Mr. McHenry, from the Committee on Circuit Courts, reported a bill to change the 2d and 14th judicial districts, and to regulate the time of holding courts therein: passed.

House-The Senate bill to repeal the militia law was taken up and passed-yeas, 49; nays, 33. The Bullitt case was then resumed. Mr. Kinney read the following despatch from Mrs. Bullitt to Governor Bramlette: "I have just mailed a letter from Judge Bullitt replying to your despatch."

Mr. Kinney moved to postpone the further consideration of the case until Monday next at 10 o'clock, in order to receive the letter above referred to: carried. Several bills were then taken up. An act repealing an act to authorize the Governor to raise a force for the defense of the State-authorizes him to raise 5,000 troops: Postponed until 9 1-2 o'clock Monday morning. An act to amend an act to provide for the defense of the State, approved Feb. 18, 1864: passed.

Prof. Cairnes, of Dublin, The able author of "The Slave Power," has contributed to the Belfast Northern Whig, an article on Mr. Lincoln from which e extract the closing paragraph

Mr. Lincoln is one of those historic characters whom Carlyle, in the better days of his earlier and saner genius, would have loved to sketch Among the men who have been summoned from the unambitious pursuits of every day life to save and guide na tions in their hour of trial, the uncouth and yet not undignified figure of the Illinois rail-splitter and village lawyer—"mean white" of Kentucky by birth—will hold by no means the lowest place.

But for the migration of his father across the Ohio, Abraham Lincoln, it is strange to think, might now be risking the worthless life of a "cracker" or "sandhiller" in the armies of Jefferson Davis. If it were not for Mr. Carlyle's adhesion to the principle of "hiring servants for life" as one of the forms of the rule of the strongest, it is easy to see to which of the two leaders in the civil war his sympathies would turn. Jefferson Davis is a type of the professional politician-practiced in the conventions of government-a master of those arts of national "palaver" and diplomatic "having the honor to be," which excite, even in an unreasonable degree, Mr. Carlyle's dislike and contempt.

He is an American statesman, with an European varnish. Abraham Lincoln, on the other hand, with his genius for silence, and its correlative, occasional felicitous speech, struggling with the difficulties of an imperfect early education—the fine spirit in the rough garb—blending firm purposes with humane heart -a deep religion with a gen-uine, if homely humor-seems made for Carlyle's pen. The formal, decorous, courtly figure of the founder of the Union will contrast strangely with the ungainly and unpolished figure of (we trust) its destined restor-

But history will recognize one thing common to George Washington and Abraham Lincoln-a pure honesty void of self-seeking. When the heats of party passion and international jealousy have abated, when idetraction has spent its malice, and the scandalous gossip of the day goes the way of all lies, the place of Abraham Lincoln in the grateful affection of his countrymen and in the respect of the world will be second only, if it be second, to that of Washington him-

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TO-NIC .- We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O

June 27, 1864-336-tw&wly.

Jas. Wilde Jr. & Co. FINE

-AND-

GENT'S FURNISHING GOOSD.

30 WEST FOURTH STREET,

GUNGUNINATE, OHIO. Building formerly occupied by LE BOUTIL-

LIER AND BRO. May 16-3m.

United States 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES. \$230,000.000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury the undersigned, the General Subscription Agen for the sale of United States Securities, offers t the public the third series of Treasury Notes bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. inter per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 18 1865, and are payable three years from that dat in currency, or are convertible at the option the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

Gold-Bearing Bonds

These Bonds are now worth a handsome pre mium, and are exempt, as are all the Govern ment Bonds, from State, County, and Municipa taxation, which adds from one to three per cer per annum to their value, according to the rul levied upon other property. The interest is pay able semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The Interest at 7-30 per cent, amounts

One cent per day on a \$50 note. Two cents " " \$100 " Ten " " " \$500 " 20 " " \$1000 " \$1 \$5000 ...

Notes of all the denominations named will b promptly furnished upon receipt of subscription The Notes of this Third Series are precisel imilar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thiz ties already sold, except that the Government re serves to itself the option of paying interest i gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10t in currency. Subscribers will deduct the inter in currency up to July 15th, at the time w they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1s June, and will be made promptly and continuous after that date.

The slight change made in the condition of the THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of intere The payment in gold, if made, will be equivale to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event which only will the option to pay interest in Go be availed of, would so reduce and equalize price that purchases made with six per cent. in go would be fully equal to those made with sev and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This i THE ONLY LOAN IN MAKKE'

Now offered by the Government, and its superior

advantages make it the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE

Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authori ed by the last Congress are now on the marke This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within tw months, when the notes will undoubtedly com mand a premium, as has uniformly been th case on closing the subscriptions to other

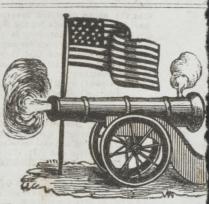
In order that citizens of every town and so tion of the country may be afforded facilities if taking the loan, the National Banks, State Bank and Private Bankers, throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions par. Subsribers will select their own agents, whom they have confidence, and who only to be responsible for the delivery of the not for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

No. 114 South Third Street. Philadelphia

May 1st, 1865. SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY First National Bank of Lexington. Lexington City National Bank of Lexin

Clark County National Bank of Winchester May 12-3m.



ICE!! ICE!

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time calling at my house. I will commence deliver it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had calling at my residence. SANFORD GOINS

April 21, 1865-tf. PAY YOUR TAXES

-AND-SAVE TEN PER CENT.

THE tax book for the present year is not the hands of John Baltzell, City Treas to whom payment may be made with a deduct of ten per cent, if made on or before the DAY OF JULY NEXT.

By order of the Board, JOHN R. GRAHAM,
May 23 1865-111. City Clea

May 23, 1865-t1J. City Cle



URES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asth and Consumption. It is only necessary any one troubled with these complaints to one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Bals to convince them that it is the best prepara ever used. It not only cures the above affect of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures N Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excel gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleant to take, and a safe medicine for infa Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Drugs conceally generally. May 25, 1864 w&twly-325.

UNION TICKET!

FOR STATE TREASURER. W. L. NEALE,

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ! FOR CONGRESS,

Gen. S. S. FRY, Of Boyle County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. WM. H. GRAY.

Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, April 21, 1865.

In view of the sad calamity which has fallen upon our country by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, it becomes us as a people to humble ourselves before a Merciful God, and pray Him that the sin of our people, which has culminated in such great crime, be forgiven, and we purged from our iniquity, and be again restored to His favor, and to peace and unity amongst ourselves. For this purpose, Thursday, the 1st day

of June, 1865, is hereby appointed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

On that day the people of Kentucky are invoked to suspend all secular business, and at the usual hour of service, attend their respective places of worship, and engage in the solemn and earnest observance of the day as one for humiliation before God, and prayer for His forgiving mercy and sustaining grace, in this our day of affliction.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of Kentucky.

The speech of Hon. W. R. Kinney, revised by himself, may be found on our first army they gain it. Now we protest against

The speech of Maj. Gen. Palmer, as reported by "Mack," of the Cincinnati Commercial, we publish to-day on the second page of our paper.

able address of the Union Executive Committee in another column Its truths can not be controverted by any fair and candid man in our State. We have not time for comments to-day.

New Books.

We have received from Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, a new Novel entitled ing the interests of the farmers and the pros "Kate Kennedy." We have seldom read a work of this order that has more deeply interested us. "Kate Kennedy" is a beautiful story of pure, disinterested, noble love, and one of the most charming pictures of English home life that we have ever looked upon. The all-conquering power of love is well and truthfully portrayed, as we see the noble heroine giving up worldly pride, be had at Mr. S. C. Bull's Bookstore.

Thirtieth Wisconsin Regiment.

The two companies of this regiment which have been stationed at this place for some time past, left our city for Louisville on last Saturday morning. Our citizens have parted with them with great regret. It had been their earnest hope that these galtheir term of service expired. But it has prejudice and passion and so unfit to repre been otherwise ordered

Too much cannot be said in praise of these fort has been irreproachable-they have he ascribes what he has written to his "feel ble to turn up their noses at the "blue coats." of the entire community for their happiness, and welfare wherever they may be sent. and, after being mustered out, a happy return to their homes. They have won our gratitude and esteem, and will ever be kindly remembered in Frankfort.

OUR NATIONAL CREDIT .- The London Times copies and indorses a statement of the New York Journal of Commerce, that if our national debt is not paid within two or three years it will be in danger of repudia- the Union party of the State, held in Franktion. That statement, says the New York Times, could have been dictated by nothing but malignant party spirit. It was an abominable libel upon the American people. This debt is as sure of being paid as next Winter's snows are to melt. The process may be quick, or it may be slow, but, in either case alike, it will be certainly be consummated. American honesty is not degenerating. It will last more than "two or three own assertion must have lied in order to years." Our children will have quite as effect an entrance? And if usual, is it hon- the rebellion the failure of its achievements much of it as we ourselves. If we mean to found a public policy upon the assumption that they are to be a race of scoundrels, we may better let the republic find its death here and now. They certainly would not be worthy of it.

Abolitionism in Franklin County.

The Abolitionists are at work in Frankn county. We mean the real, Simon-pure article, those who for a consideration are unning the negroes off. It is well known purpose of recruiting their thinned ranks. suddenly the matter took another turn, and day more came, and so the ranks continued to swell. This sudden popularity of soldierwith strong crying and tears, against the men ular just now something must be done that would have the appearance of favoring its effect this in the Constitutional method, and and the slaves might be kept in their bondage forever. This, we understand, is the public and private talk of the Opposition candidate for Representative.

Now this is playing the mischief with the being told, however, that the Constitutional benefit of the State. And truth will prevail. Amendment will fail, that the talk about Emancipation is all sham, and that their fetters are to be forged thicker and rivetted ighter than ever-for this private talk will eak out-the thirst for that freedom, which this rebellion has taught them is theirs, has forced them to seek it. And by entering the this practical Abolitionism. If it goes on there will not only be no slaves left, but there will be no negroes left to till our soil and to satisfy the common demands of labor. With all our advocacy of the Constitution. al Amendment the ranks of negro regiments We call especial attention to the very remain thin. Our negroes are willing to stay at home and work till freed, and then to work if wanted. But this doctrine of eternal servitude, under the cloak of Emancipa tion, is driving them all off, and we cannot have either free or slave labor. These Abolitionists will have to be looked after. They are practical "Radical Destructionists." ruin pects of the county. The adoption of the Constitutional Amendment will be a panacea for this great ill. By it slavery will be speedily abolished and we shall have laborers enough to meet all demands. "A word to the wise is sufficient.'

Chas, A. Marshall, Esq.

We see from a letter in the Maysville Eagle, written by himself, that Chas. A. Marambition, rank and wealth, at the bidding of shall, Esq. declines the candidacy for Conher heart in its love for one upon whom gress in the 9th Congressional District. From she could not bestow her hand save at the whatwe have known of Mr. Marshall we would sacrifice of all these. But we will leave have thought that, with such a Representa- desirable, and should be neither expedient the story with our readers, commending tive, his District would have been well and nor desirable even if it were possible. Withthem to read it. They will be both inter- ably represented. But judging by his letter out entering into any argument as to its morested and delighted. "Kate Kennedy" may we now think that the District has made a al right or wrong, it is safe to say that the Marshall's utter perversion of the Constitu tional Amendment in its intent and opera- shadow among us-they have taken away tion, his unwarranted, illogical, and false as. as to the future, all the benefits we have ey sertions as to the powers and rights it confers, er derived from it, and left us all its evils. his, to say the least of it, undignified abuse of our Governor who is his peer-if not head and shoulders above him as a man and a genlant soldiers might remain among us till tleman, all show him to be a man ruled by

sent any people in any capacity whatever. To do Mr. Marshall justice, however, it is Wisconsin boys. Their conduct in Frank- proper to state that in the close of his letter conducted themselves uniformly as soldiers lings." That is evident in every line. His gressive war, a result which half a century and gentlemen. We have not heard one word reason, his judgment, his usual sense and of mere antagonism of opinion between the of complaint against them, not even from dignity, could have had nothing to do with extremists of the two sections could not have those silly ones who yet consider it fashiona- what was penned. His feelings, his blind achieved. enmity against the Administration, his in Since the coming of these two companies to dignation at certain views some Northern this post there has been no disturbance either men may hold, his prejudices against all among themselves or with the citizens,-the who may see any wrong in Slavery, have men have all been quiet, orderly and sober. found vent in his letter. Hence its misrep-And they have left us with the best wishes resentations, its misstatements, its low insin- sufficient, and slavery put on the garb o uations and its abuse. But a man who is thus controlled by his feelings is not the man to eral Government. The gage of battle was represent any Kentucky District in Congress. And the State should congratulate itself that commenced and was carried on by President he has declined the proffered honor.

More Slander.

The Observer and Reporter, of May 27th. contains an article in which an account is pretended to be given of the proceedings of a meeting of the Executive Committee of fort on last Tuesday evening. This paper says the meeting was strictly secret, and yet proceeds to give an account of what, it says, was said and done. "It has leaked out." it says. How happens it that it leaked into the madness of the rebel leaders, and thence the ears of the Observer and Reporter? Is forth the contest was to be between Union it usual with that sheet to receive and credit and publish as true the testimony of an jon and Slavery on the other. eaves dropper, and one who, according to its

But what did "leak out?" The Observer tion, says that, in answer to the demands of the About three years ago, President Lincoln

present stationed in the adjoining States." that the people of Kentucky who had stood This statement it repeats in another form. "We regret, on his account, that he should to suffer equally with those who had plunghave promised the aid of negro soldiers." ed us into the dreadful calamity of civil war, The Italics are the Observer's. Now both submitted to us a proposition for what was that a company of negro soldiers came to these assertions are false, they have not a termed compensated emancipation. This, this place about three weeks since, for the word of truth in them. And it is rather we regret to say, was rejected by the Generdamaging to the reputation of the Observer al Assembly-although it was apparent then They were here for some days and gained for veracity that Gen. Palmer's speech had as now that the institution of slavery-abolbut one recruit, and the Captain seeing it to been published in full before its statements ished in the extreme South as a necessity of to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C. be an unprofitable business had declared his were made. And in that speech there is the war-could not exist long in Kentucky, Allen, Dave F.

in one day twelve recruits came in, the next the system intended to be pursued by the among us whose sole objection to the adop-Wickliffe party during the present canvass. tion of the Constitutional amendment is the speech had been made at the Court House are writing we are told that negro troops are tion emanating from the wisdom of him or amuse the people-negro suffrage and ne- charge with which to excite the passions of not to perceive that if a measure dictated gro equality. But as slavery is very unpop- the people against Union men and against alike by the necessities and the interest of the Government, and with this purpose it the country and the civilization of the world was invented. Thus the spirit of the opposiremoval. So the speaker urged emancipation is revealed, and the Union party is States, while Kentucky dissents, we can tion. It would take at least seven years to taught thus early what it will have to contend against. Every species of misrepresenduring those years slaveholders could hold tation is to be resorted to, no matter how on to their slaves, and in the meantime the dishonorable, or unfair, or unjust. We asexcitement against slavery would die away sure our readers that the assertions of the Observer and Reporter are false. Negro troops were not once mentioned at the Union meeting, spy there, it knows this as well as we do. If this is the only way in which the supporters damental law having no force whatever exnegroes. As long as there is a probability of the Constitutional Amendment are to be cept by virtue of its emanation from the peoof the Constitutional Amendment being rat- met, that measure will certainly prevail. ple. Our fathers of the eighteenth century ified, they are willing to stay at home pa. And it is the only way. Truth will not, cantheir old masters for a compensation. On is for the salvation of the Republic and the instrument which was unalterable and im-

To the People of Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 25, 1865. At a meeting of the Union Executive Committee held in Frankfort, Ky., May 23, 1865, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer, to be voted for on Monday, August 7, 1865, it was decided to form a committee of one person from each Congressional District, not a member of the Executive Committee, to confer with the Executive Committee in the selection of a can didate. After a full and free conference Captain Wm. L. Neale, of Madison county was nominated as the candidate of the Un on party for the office named.

In presenting our candidate and platform to the people of Kentucky, we deem but few words necessary by explanation or appeal We make a single issue which may be summed up in the sentence, that the best interests of Kentucky and of the American Unon, demand the ratification of the Constitu ional Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States, and forever prohibiting its re-introduction. We rely up. on the wisdom of our people and the justice of our cause for that success which we fee assured awaits us at the coming election.

The institution of slavery can not be said o exist even now in the State or in the United States, and we are called upon to recog nize its removal from our midst rather than

decree it. The continuance of slavery in Kentucky is not possible even if it were expedient of happy escape by his declining the race. Mr | events of the past four years have obliter ated its substance and left nothing but its

> The party that now appeals to you for support is not responsible for the death of slavery. It was killed in the house of its friends. It was reserved for the Southern leaders of the great rebellion-now happily terminated, thanks to the valor and patriot ism of the American people-to prove them selves the great practical Abolitionists of the

age, and to accomplish, in four years of ag

The party which came into power in 1861 so far from signalizing its advent by hostili ty to slavery, offered a constitutional guar antee for its existence in every Southern State. This was scornfully rejected as in

treason and arrayed itself against the Gen thrown down by South Carolina. The war Lincoln and his advisers for the purpose of preserving the national integrity-not of de stroying slavery. It was continued on this principle until by the determined resistance of the Southern rebels it was made necessa ry to destroy slavery in order to save the Union or to destroy the Union in order to save slavery-slavery and the Union could not be preserved. The voice of the loyal masses rose with one accord in favor of the Union and against slavery. President Lin coln accepted the issue forced upon him by and Freedom on the one hand, and Disrupt-

The result is known. The cause of the Union has triumphed, and on the side of has been added to the infamy of its incep- gust.

members of the Committee, Gen. Palmer seeing that slavery and the Union could not promised to concentrate in Kentucky, as both survive the terrible shock of arms which rapidly as possible, all the negro troops at then convulsed the nation, and unwilling

by the National cause should be compelled intention of seeking some other point. But nothing even approaching these assertions surrounded on all sides by free States. We This, however, is only part and parcel of mention this fact because there are those Berry, Leander In every offensive way the negro is to be pecuniary loss it would involve. And if Christopher, Miss Anny ing with our negroes was rather surprising. lugged in to the prejudice of the Union men there be any hope for compensation after the Finnell, Miss Mattie But the cause of it was soon discovered. A of the State. In the article of which we refusal of our legislators to adopt a proposi- Gaines, J. T. (2) by the Wickliffe-Harney candidate for Rep- to be brought into the State "to crush out whose loss we were so recently called upon Huffman, Joseph resentative, in which the usual declamation the spirit of opposition to the destructive to deplore, coupled with his kindness of against the Constitutional Amendment was delivered, and denunciations were uttered, is to be done at the special request of Union the war, as far as possible, to its authors, it men. Now such a thing was not even hint- surely consists in the immediate adoption of Kinney, Miss Kate of straw the Democracy have set up to insult ed at in the meeting. But it is a good the amendment; for none can be so blind as -is ratified by the requisite number of have but little hope for, and no claim whatever to, such compensation.

amendment, we do not deem it necessary to say one word. The language of the ablest opponents of the measure in Congress and throughout the country, might be quoted ,if of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under apand if the Observer and Reporter had a hired-it were necessary, to furnish proof of the right of the people to alter and amend a funcertainly never assumed the right to bind tiently and then, when freed, to work for not array itself against that measure which their descendants of the nineteenth by an mutable. On the contrary they prescribed the mode by which the Constitution could be amended, without making any restrictions as to the subjects respecting which changes night be made. If slavery exists by virtue islature since their adoption, with notes of deof the Constitution of the United States, the amendment is justified by that power to destroy, which, with certain limitations, is innerent in the power that creates. If there is no justification for slavery in the Constituion, an amendment forever prohibiting it, when ratified by three-fourths of the States as provided in the instrument itself, is unquestionably of tull force and effect. As to the effect of emancipation in Kentucky, no argument can be so convincing as the rapid ncrease in the value of real estate in the State of Maryland and the District of Columoia since the abolition of slavery there.

The value of land in Maryland has en-

Of the constitutionality of the proposed

hanced already to an extent that more than compensates for the pecuniary value of the slaves emancipated; and in the city of Washington the increase in the value of real estate and taxable property since the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia has been unparalleled and unprecedented. Nor is this prosperity merely apparent and attributable to the inflated condition of the national currency, as some are ready to charge -The gold valuation of real property in the eity of Washington is now more than fifty per cent-perhaps a hundred-greater than it was four years ago. Such also will be the effect in Kentucky. "Nor is anything to be eared from the temporary disturbance to the labor system of our State which the ex- ing Friday, June 2d, 1865, a large number of untinction of slavery will effect. The laws of serviceable animals, consisting of about labor like the laws of trade will regulate themselves. The freed slave must have bread, and to get it he must work. He will work where his labor is most in demand and best requited, and the cost of his labor to his employer will be much less than it ever has been to his owner. The examples of the States of Indiana. Ohio and Illinois, where negroes have long performed a large part of the unskilled labor of the city and the country, may be cited in proof of this. Negroes have never been drones upon society there, and they never will be here.

We must all either work or want. The charges made by our opponents that we are in favor of what they term "negro equality," socially and politically, are so base and so socially and politically, are so base and so most of them being only temporarily unservice-futile as to be unworthy of refutation. As to the political equality, which means the extension of the right of suffrage to the negro, the unconditional Union party of Kentucky have never contended for or favored it The Constitution of our State regulates the subject by restricting the right of suffrage to white male citizens. When we advocate a change of that instrument in this respect, but not till then, we may be charged with favor-

ing the political equality of the two races. Finally, fellow-citizens, a tree is known by its fruit. The men who are now for the Con. stitutional Amendment are those who have stood by the Government of the United States in the darkest hour of the past four years; and while many who oppose the amendment have done equally well and been equally loyal, where are all those whose adrice, if followed, would have arrayed Kentucky against the United States and given her a history which can be read of other States in the blackened ruins of their cities, the destruction of their homes and the desolation of their farms? Are they not all in the front rank of those who oppose the amend-

Let us stand firm in the consciousness that we are battling for the right, and that victory, which always waits upon truth and justice when arrayed against their enemies, will be found perched upon our banners next Au-

> D. S. GOODLOE, Lexington. HIRAM SHAW, Lexington. TUCKER WOODSON, Lexington. J. P. JACKSON, Newport. J. J. BRADFORD, Augusta

ROBT. E. BAIRD, Louisville. J. W. CALVERT, Louisville. G. W. BLAKEY, Bowlinggreen. THOS. Z. MORROW, Somerset. Executive Committee.

A LIST OF LETTERS

R EMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort. Kentucky, on the 30th day of May, 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent McRay, Nat. Myers, Miss Jennie Morsehey, Mrs. Lucy D. Newton, Robt. Prarden, Hiram Coleman, Robt. (2) Petty, Mrs. Sarah Payne, Miss Lizzie Smith, Manville Sanders, Mrs. Matilda Sullivan, John D. Smith. J. S. Sebree, Elizabeth F Scott, E. W. Tracy Mrs. Susan Hogan, W. H. Fielding, Tracy Wilson, Henry

Writer, Henry C. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list.

Office open from 7½ o'clock, A. M., until
6¾, P. M.

May 30, 1865-1t.

Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in urse of preparation and shortly to be published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, the General Laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session propriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals construing the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice o its publication will be given.

Codes of Practice of Kentucky

In course of preparation and soon to be published, a new edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice of Kentucky, to embrace all the amendments to the codes enacted by the Legcisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and of the Courts of New York and Ohio construing the Codes. H. MYERS, Esq., of the Covington Bar, is preparing this work. Due notice will be given of its publication. a28 6w.

No Lady's Toilet Complete

Unless there be the Fragrant Sozodont: unto the breath sweet oders it imparts, the gums a ruby redness soon assume, the teeth quick rival alabaster tint, and seem as pearls set in a coral vase. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. 2t.

FOR SALE.

BIST AND SAWMILL on Big Creek in In-diana, for Sale Cheap. No bushwhackers or robbers here. Price \$1,200. MILTON STAPP,

GREAT SALE

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER. LEXINGTON, KY. MAY 23, 1865.

There will be sold at public auction, at the Gov-

2,000 Horses and Mares!

The sale will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., on

Friday, June 2d, and continue from day to day (Sundays excepted,) until all are sold.

TERMS CASH.

The animals to be removed immediately by the All the Horses and Mares will be sold before the sale of Mules is commenced. The attention of farmers and stork dealers i called to this sale. The animals are very much superior to those usually sold at condemned sales, likely to have further use for them, and desires to enable farmers to procure good stock to raise

their crops. By command of
Maj Gen. JOHN M. PALMER, Command.

ing Department of Kentucky, THOMAS D. FITCH, Capt. and A. Q. M. John S. Foster, Auctioneer. May 26, 1864—4t.

MILLVILLE WOOLEN FACTORY,

WOODFORD COUNTY, KY. FITHE undersigned wish to inform their old

Linsey, or to card and spin into white, colored on mixed yarn. PRICES OF MANUFACTURING:

Jeans, 4 leaf heavy Brown, Blue, or Gray, 65 cents per yard. Jeans, 4 leaf heavy Black Sheep, 60 cents per yard. Jeans, 4 leaf fine Indigo colors, plain or Satin

twill, \$1 00 per yard.

Jeans, 3 leaf fine Indigo colors, plain or Satir
twill, from \$1 00 to 1 25 cents per yard.

Yarns, White, Carding, and Spinning, 35 cents Yarns, Colored, a variety of colors, 45 cents per

Yarns, Gray, Indigo colors, 55 cents per tb. Yarns, Dark Indigo mixed colors, 70 cents per

The above prices include Government Taxes, there will be no extra charges.

We require 12 ounces clean tub-washed Wool per yard for heavy Jeans; 10 ounces for fine Jeans, 8 ounces for Linsey. We pay the highest Cash Price for Wool in pay-

ent for work, or in exchange for goods. Address Box No 167, Frankfort, Ky. May 26-1m. JOS. CORBUTT & SON.

FLOWERS FOR SALE.

HAVE A LARGE AND WELL SELECTed assortment, which I will sell cheap, as I wish to make room for a more varied stock.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

HE Stockholders of THE WAYNE COUNTY notified to meet at Frankfort, Ky., on the 22D DAY OF JUNE, 1865, for the permanent organization of the Company, according to the terms of their charter.

L. BARNEY, Secretary pro tem



ply of the above well known Garden Seeds of the New Crop. It is only necessary to let the old customers know that they can get them now, while to those not already habitual purchasers of LANDRETH'S SEED, I say make a trial of them, and I guarantee they will give entire sat-S. C. BULL Feb. 24, 1865-4m.



1865

"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."

'Free from Poisons.' 'Not dangerous to the Human Family." 'Rats come out of their holes to die.

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's, Is a paste—used for Rate, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c. "Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.

Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also as a pre-ventive for Bed-Bugs, &c. "Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects. Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers every-where.

where.

1!!Bewarr!! of all worthless imitations.

See that "Costar's" name is on each Box,
Bottle and Flask, before you buy. HENRY R. COSTAR.

1865. INCREASE OF RATS .-- The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sus-

tain 65,000 human beings.

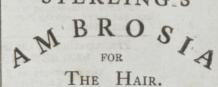
See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this

1865. FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should

collect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, rovisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin-all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "Costar's Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this

Old and young should use STERLING'S



It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world. STERLING'S AMBROSIA

MANUFACTURING_COMP'Y. SOLE PROPRIETORS.

NEW YORK. Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by — and all Druggists and Dealers.

PILES!

ASURECURE VERY BODY is being cured of this distress ing disease by the use of Linsey, White, 50 cents per yard. Linsey, Colored, a variety of colors, 60 cents per Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

Reas what those say who have used it: Mr. Charles W. Landram, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazarde, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years wi h the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffer-

ing to try it.
Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati,

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy? May 25, 1864-w&twly-325.

FFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the sity of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the djoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE - West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourt COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW GALLATIN, MO.

RACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

> LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MINI FRANKFORT, KY.

BRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is en St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

JOHN M. HARLAN

HARLAN & HARLAN Attorneys at Law. FRANKFORT, KY.

ILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Morcer, and Scott.

The Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. March 16, 1863—tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE E. L. VANWINKLE.

2981

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE. ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

MANSION HOUSE, nearly opdosite Commonwealth Printing Office E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

The Offices—Frankfort and Danville.

Sept. 14, 1863-by.





description of Coffins trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms. Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to

fully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,

No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

August 26, 1863-w&twlv.

V. BERBERICH. WEITZEL & BERBERICH.

OULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all the branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it.

The Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf. MERCHANT TAILORS

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

HEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to

DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of

have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the of the Commonwealth. 73d year of the Comp THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION. He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 of inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complex ion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1364-3m-348.

J. R. GRUNDY

WHOLESALE GROCER AND

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

HEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. McKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Critton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, dovernor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fift. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailer of unty, within lone year from the date

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, Y have hereunto set my hand, and cause the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frank ort this, the 24th day of February A. D. 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VanWinele, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.
Fob. 29, 1864-w&tw8m.

Kentucky Central Railroad SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

1865

HE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North ern Cities and Towns. But one change

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS Louve Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, Sundays excepted) at 8 a. m., and 12.25 p. m. Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 a. M., and 3:45 p. M. Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 p. m. Train on the I. & C. R. R. the rebellion to be not only without palliation for Indianapelis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Josoph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sloeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

H. P. RANSOM,

Gen'! Ticket Agent

who administer the Government—whilst the war in the convenient—whilst the varied convenient—whilst the varied convenient—whilst the responsibility of its should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we woul have the difficulty of graphing with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instrument—whilst the convenient and the co

March 10, 1865-tf



E'L'UX

Wou ought not to be without such a valuable We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffins trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer or reasonable terms. May 25, 1864-w&twly-325.

> FAMILY DYE COLORS Patented October 13, 1863.



For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Childrens' Clothing, and all finds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanuer, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garraed county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereinto set my hand and caused

Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the reilroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. S. BLACK

H. SAMUEL, CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office. F you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooned, go to H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

NOTICE. To the Citizens of Frankfort.

H AVING engaged the services of an excellent Baker, I propose to deliver, at your doors every morning, freek light bread hot from the oven. I will also keep on hand a full supply, which will be furnished any hour at Pierson's cld stand, on St. Clair street, one door below Express Office.

Jan. 20.-6m.

To the Citizens of Frankfort.

H AVING engaged the services of an excellent to the debts against Thos. L. Petty. Zach. Petty. Zach. Petty. Zach. Petty. Zach. Petty. Zach. Petty. Sach. Petty.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE NATIONAL UNIONIST.

HE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardena advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and w will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceres and Family Supplies, will be found in each

The publication will be commenced in as short time as the necessary preparation can be made.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis. TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance.........\$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?

Address: GEO.W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,

March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon

ditional Union Men.

PROM the inception of the rebellion, the uine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfac-

Nicholasville .11:40 a. M. Covington ...6:00 P. M.
Loxington ...12:30 P. M. Chicago9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati.......7:00 P. M. St. Louis....10:46 a. M.
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the
Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time
for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at
10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and

in its proportions, we woul have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affitiate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's where, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the

STRICKLAND'S

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all communities, which overy physician satrong determination to retire from the business that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the resolutions in their primary assemblies, far shead of their political action to all continued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the resolutions in their primary assemblies, far shead of their political action of the property of the primary and the resolutions in their primary assemblies, far shead of their political action of the property of the primary and the resolutions in their primary assemblies, far shead of their political action of the primary and the resolutions in their primary assemblies, far shead of their political action of the primary and the resolutions in their primary assemblies, far shead of their political action of the primary and the resolutions in their primary assemblies, far shead of their political action of the primary and the resolutions in their primary assemblies, far shead of their political action of the primary and the resolutions in their primary assemblies, far shead of their political action of the primary and the resolutions in their primary and the resolutions and their primary and the develops some important of our army hospitals where it gives the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develope some important features of a Daily, that havench hitherto received purchase from him, makes our present supply and produced in the primary and the resolutions which, in their hearts the people of the risk has, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish the primary and the resolutions which, in their hearts the people of the risk has, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with features of a Daily, that

L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Western Presbyterian, DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious pa-per, under the editorial control of the Rev. Ep-ward P. Humphery and the Rev. Stephen YERKES. It is proposed to produce an old-fash-ioned Presbyterian family newspaper, on the general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald. The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict allegiance to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and to the Nation in the perils through which both are now passing. The paper will be devoted, as its first and highest object, to the interests of the Presbyterian Church,—its doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth in saving knowledge of its members. Special ef-forts will be made to promote the unity of the whole church on the basis of unwavering adherence to its General Assembly and to its Institu-tions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel. It is the conviction of the Editors that our form of Civil Government is the ordinance of God for the people of this country, and that the Union of these States is the condition without which the life of the nation cannot be saved. This senti-For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Varisy and discussion will be left to the secular pa-

State, met in convention during the session of the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The Editors are to have the sole control of its colamns. They now call upon all who approve the object to give a wide circulation to the paper. TERMS-Three dollars a year, if paid in advance; three dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within three months.

within three months.

The first number will be issued as soon as the printing office can be fitted up—not later, it is hoped, than the 20th of January, 1865. Lists of subscribers should be returned by the 15th of January. Address, WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN,

Commissioner's Notice.

H. M. Bedford, assignee of Thos. L. Petty, Z. Petty, and John Petty, Plaintiff.

Thos. L. Petty, and others, Defendants. Potition in Equity

Y order of the Court at the February Term 1865, the cause has been referred to me to re-

Statement f the Condition



ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, 'an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ÆTNA IN-SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUN-DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

Real Estate unincumbered, ... Cash on hand and in Bank,

onn. River Railroad Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,.....

Little Miami Railroad Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per et., semi-annual interest,.....

J. R. R., & Trans. Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct.,

pon Bonds 1882, 6 per ct.,

semi-annual interest,..... Connecticut State Script, 6

per cent. semi-annual in-

R. I. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. cent.

Ky. State Stock, 6 per ct.,

semi-anuual interest, Michigan State Stock, 6 pr.

semi-annual interest ...

N. Y. State Stock, 6 pr. ct., quarterly interest,............ Indiana State Stock, 2½ pr. ct., semi-annual interest,

Atlantic Dock Co., Mortg'e Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....

annual interest,
Atlantic Mutual Insurance
Co., Serip, 1863, 1864,....
500 Shares Hartford and N.
Haven R. R. Co. Stock,

cester R. R. Co. Stock, ... 50 Shares Conn. River Co.

0 Shares Citizens' B'k S'k,

Waterbury, Conn.,...... 50 Shares Stafford B'nk S'k,

Stafford Springs, Conn.,. 36 Shares Eagle B'nk S'k, Providence, R. I.,...... 00 Shares Revere B'nk S'k,

200 Shares B'k of the State Mo. S'k, St. Louis, Mo... 100 Shares Merchants Bank

Stock, St. Louis, Mo...... 400 Shares Farmers and Me-chanics B'k S'k, Phil. Pa.

500 Shares Bank of Hartf'd Co. S'k, Hartford, Conn.,

440 Shares Farmers & Me-chanics Bank S'k, Hart

Hartford, Conn...... 250 Shares State B'k Stock,

Conn., 200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.,.......... 100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn.,... 200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank

Stock, Hartford, Conn.,... 100 Shares Charter Oak B'k

Stock, Hartford, Conn.,... 400 Shares Am. Ex. B'k S'k,

300 Shares B'k of Am. S'k, N. Y. City, 800 Shares Broadway Bank

S'k, N. Y. City, ...

N. Y. City ...

semi-annual interest,

3,000

21,000

15,000

15,000 00

50,920 00

30,000 33,600 0

10,700 16,050 00

1,250 00

5.000 00

5,000 00

1,800 00

21,600 00

11,500 00

15,000 0

12,000 00

5,000 5,900 00

10,000 12,400 00

5,000

5,000

5,000

1,800

10 000

20,000

10.000

20,000

3,240 00

Par Value. Market Val.

\$87,963 18

72,022 48

10,000 10,500 00 10,000 11,200 00 N. Y. City,..... 150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and 20,000 24,000 00 44,000 44,000 00 Aichigan Central R. R. Co., Trust Co. S'k, N. Y. City, 100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City,..... M'tgage Bonds, 8 per ct., semi-annual interest,..... Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, 10,000 13,000 00 10,000 19,000 00 Mortgage Bonds, 7 pr. ct. semi-annual interest,.... Total assets of Company,... \$3,401,938 56 4.025 00 Cleveland & T. Railroad (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, LIABILITIES. The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors,... 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,..... None. 25,000 29,000 0 Losses adjusted and due,.... Losses adjusted and not due, Cleveland and Pittsburg, 5,478 50 122,625 02 25,000 26,500 00 small, for printing, &c.

S00 Shares Butchers & Drovers B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 100 Shares Hanover B'k S'k,

N. Y. City, 100 Shares City B'k Stock, N. Y City, 200 Shares B'k of Commerce

Stock, N. Y. City,...... 200 Shares Market B'k S'k,

Stock, N. Y. City, 200 Shares Merchants Ex. B'k S'k, N. Y.,....

B'k S'k, N. Y.,

400 Shares Metropolitan B'k
Stock, N. Y. City,

820 Shares Merchants Bank
Stock, N. Y. City,

400 Shares Manhattan Co.
B'k S'k, N. Y. City,

300 Shares Nassau B'k S'k,

35,000 00

10.700 00

20.000

10,000

10,000

20,000

20,000

39,000

10,000

40,000

30,000

10,000

20,000

20,000

20,000 21,000 00

Total liabilities interest,.... Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R. 25.000 29.250 00 STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } 88. Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ÆTNA INSU-RANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, de-(2d Mort.) M'tgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-snual pose and say, each for himself says, that the fore-going is, a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. Second Mongage DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r ct., semi-annual interest,..... in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Ætna 38,000 Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r ct., semi-annual interest 33,900 00

Insurance Company.
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a

L.S. Justice of the Peace in and for said
County of Hartford, State of Connecticut,
this 2d day of July, 1864.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace. No. 20, Renewal.]

50,000 52,500 00 AUDITOR'S OFFICE. FRANKFORT KY., July 2d, 1864. This is to certify, That DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits refiled in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Companyis possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fity thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year office in Frankfort, for the term of one year on moderate terms. row the date hereor. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written 182,500 191,625 00

day and year above written W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor 169,000 172,380 00 August 8, 1864-354-tw&wtw.

NOTICE. THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county Kentucky, as a runaway slave, on the 27th day of July 1864, a negro girl, calling herself CALLEY. She is about 17 years old 5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color. Says she belongs to John Holloway, of Knox-110,000 00 ville Tennessee. 11.000 00 The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the

ot., semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,250 00 N. J. State Stock, 6 per ct., law requires. WM. CRAIK, J. F. C. July 28, 1864-1m-1648. 34,720 00

Louis ville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

20,000 21,200 00 On and after Monday, Oct 17, 1864 23,410 22,239 50 50,000 110,000 00

XPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE
DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35, A. M.,
stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds,
Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belleview.
Leaves Lexington at 2:00, P. M., and arrives
at Louisville at 7:10, P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations,) leaves Louisville at \$:20, P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00, A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:50, A. M. FRIEGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted.)
SAM'L. GILL, Sup't.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

Monday, March 28, 1864 .- tf

N and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as fol-

20,000 24,000 00 EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Belleview, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, 30,000 35,550 00 at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and 25,000 33,750 00 all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frank-

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50, A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M. arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A.

M. to 5 P. M.

**BOTTOMER STREIGHT MAINS leave Frankfort at 8:50, A.

M. to 5 P. M.

**BOTTOMER STREIGHT MAINS leave Frankfort at 8:50, A.

**APPLIANCE STREET HOUSE STREET HOUSE AND VARIABLE AND V

10,000 11,800 00 Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets. streets. SAMUEL GILL, 20,000 38,000 00 Jan. 9, 1864.

15,000 00 22,000 00 10,500 00 JAN 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 14 13 14 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 21 21 92 23 24 25 26 27 26 29 29 29 20 31 31 1 2 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 1 2 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 33,000 00 FEE 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 13,500 00 21,000 00 26 27 28 M'a 5 6 7 8 9 10 1 34.200 00 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 10,200 00 48,000 00 APR 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 5 1 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 M'Y 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 25 23 24 25 26 27 28 25 36 31 31,800 00 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 11,000 00 28 29 30 31 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 JUN 30.000 36.000 00 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 22,400 00

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1865

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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, HERBAS, it has been made known to me that RICHARD WILLIAMS did, on the 4th day of February, 1865, kill and murder John Neal, at Centre, Metcalfe county, and has fled from justice;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky do hereby effer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Richard Williams, and his delivery to the jaile or of Metcalfe county within one year from the

or of Metcalfe county within one year from the date hereof: IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 28th day of February A. D. 1865, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary. March 14, 1865-sw3m.

MAKEN UP, as a STRAY, by Harris Harrod living in said county, on the Harvie Mill road, three miles east of Jacksonville, and the same distance from Pleasant Ridge meeting house, ONE DARK BROWN HORSE, sixteen hands high, four years old this spring, shoe on the right fore foct, small white spot on the right fore shoulder, with saddle, blanket and bridle on, when taken up. Appraised by me to One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, this 13th day of LLOYD HACKETT, J. P. F. C.

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July 27, 1864 .-- 349-tw&w3t*

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LATE COLONEL 45TB KY. VOLUNTEERS,) ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

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April 18, 1865.

By the Governor:

STATE OF KENTUCKY, FRANKLIN COUNTY,